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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

E. E. McCrory, Chief

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

Washington, D. C., July 26, 1927.

The attention of all concerned is called to the memorandum dated July 19 requesting estimates for casings and tubes needed for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1928. Please bear in mind that hereafter calls for these estimates will not be made but that these should be forwarded so as to reach the Washington office not later than the fifth day of February, May, August, and November. Failure to receive these estimates will be construed as meaning that no pipes and tubes are needed.

When films are received in Washington for developing, we ordinarily make two prints of each which are returned to sender for legends. When extra prints are wanted it is desirable, where the need can be anticipated, to so request at the time the films are sent in. This practice will tend to save time and work.

It has been concluded that employees who have transportation identification cards will not require the regular Departmental identification cards as the transportation identification card will sufficiently identify an employee of the Department. Those employees who do not have transportation identification cards will be issued Departmental identification cards when necessary.

In the interest of greater clearness and definiteness in the designation of publications of the Department the following changes are to be made. The Department Bulletin series will end at No. 1600 and will be replaced by a new series known as Technical Bulletins. Likewise "Department Circular" will be superseded by "Circular" and "Miscellaneous Circular" by "Miscellaneous Publication". Each of these new series will begin with No. 1.

Reports from the Colorado field show that the use of the improved Venturi flume as a dependable water measuring device in Colorado is growing steadily. This season there are about seventy smaller sized flumes in commission on the Fort Lyon Canal system in the Arkansas Valley, used to distribute water to the farmer's laterals, while at Fort Collins about sixty small sized flumes are used by the Lake Canal Company to measure the water to the users. Last season ten 10-foot flumes were built in the Arkansas Valley. Near Fort Collins a 12-foot flume was installed.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
FROM 1624 TO 1898

BY JOHN E. BOWEN

VOLUME I. 1624-1674

NEW YORK: THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION, 1898.

The attention of all persons is called to the fact that the above-named work is now being published in a new and improved form, and that the old edition is no longer available. The new edition is published in a new and improved form, and the old edition is no longer available. The new edition is published in a new and improved form, and the old edition is no longer available.

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The success of the 12-foot timber flume on the Los Angeles Sanitation Canal, near Los Angeles, warranted the recent construction of a 4-foot flume on the principal lateral from this ditch. A larger flume will be built soon on the extension of this system. The Town Ditch, near Los Angeles is now equipped with a 4-foot flume to measure their appropriation of about 35 second-feet.

The Saltwater Irrigation District, near Rocky Ford, is planning to build a 12-foot reinforced concrete flume on its main canal this summer. This flume will have a capacity of 700 second-feet. The Utah Lake Land and Water Company of Ordway has decided to install either a 10-foot or 12-foot flume of the Lake Verelish Outlet this next September. This company recently experienced a 200 acre-foot loss from the lake on a four-day exchange run with river water because of faulty rating flume measurements. This season in the Arkansas Valley is one of scarcity of irrigation water and so rainfall, making careful measurement of water very necessary.

In connection with the cotton borer investigation W. H. Hurst has been studying the problem of the drying of wheat by forced ventilation with heated air and has recently prepared a brief paper on the subject. He found that the bulk drying of wheat is wasteful, factory for the reason that the rate of drying is different portions of the bin is not uniform. The tests showed that wheat can be dried by this method but that it would be necessary to thoroughly mix it after drying and before storage. In the drying process is continued until the grain in the upper portion of the bin is dry, the grain at the middle and bottom is excessively dry, resulting in undue loss in weight of the grain and waste of heat.

A very successful annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was held at St. Paul, Minn. June 21-23. Several representatives of this Division, including Messrs. McGarry and McLaughlin, attended. The 1923 meeting will be held at Washington, D.C. in June. Plans for this meeting are now under way, which we hope will compare very favorably with any held heretofore.

The First International Congress of Soil Science closed their meeting at Washington, D. C. June 22. The delegates immediately started on an extended trip to the West Coast and will return to Washington July 22.

Messrs. Kelley and Hedden spent about ten days in Connecticut making horse-draft tests in connection with milk delivery in the cities of Waterbury and Bridgeport. This work is in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Connecticut Experiment Station.

T. S. Shafer, Associate Drainage Engineer, resigned from the service effective June 30. Mr. Shafer was one of our oldest drainage engineers in point of service, having entered in 1906. During the last

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the year, and shows how the funds have been used. It also includes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a list of the staff and their duties, and also includes a statement of the salaries and other benefits paid to them.

The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work. It gives a summary of the achievements of the organization during the year, and also includes a statement of the progress made towards the objectives set at the beginning of the year.

The fifth part of the report deals with the future plans of the organization. It gives a summary of the work planned for the next year, and also includes a statement of the resources required for the work.

The sixth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It gives a summary of the main findings of the report, and also includes a statement of the recommendations made.

It is proposed to have a field trip to the San Joaquin River, California, in the near future. The purpose of this trip is to study the various forms of irrigation and to make a report on the same. It is proposed by John J. Carter and will carry the investigation to completion.

Immediately following the 21st and 22nd meetings of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, George E. Boyer, Drainage Engineer, presented to the Board of Engineers a report on the irrigation of the San Joaquin River. On this trip he was principally in California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. He will return East about August 1.

F. W. Malanaphin returned to Berkeley after a trip to Washington, D. C., where he met in concert with Mr. Murray and is to present at the 21st meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. On his way back to Berkeley, Mr. Malanaphin attended the convention of the A.S.A.E. at St. Paul. He was interviewed at Washington by Mr. Malanaphin where a conference was held with the Board of Engineers relative to the comparative agreement to be submitted for the fiscal year 1920.

L. E. Winger, Associate Irrigation Engineer, made a field trip to St. David, Arizona, to gather data on which to make a report on the comparative feasibility of the irrigation district in San Pedro Valley, Arizona. He and Mr. Winger will make a joint report.

W. C. Gentry made a short field trip to territory of the Nevada Irrigation District in California in order to look over several well-known flood plains. He also made a report on the development in this district. He also inspected the siphon spillway installation which was built after criticism of the siphon spillway for the betterment of the design which were submitted to Mr. Malanaphin and himself.

An article entitled "The Current Age of American Agriculture" was submitted to the Washington Office by Dr. Fortier.

Four articles by members of the Division of Agricultural Engineering appear in the 1925 Yearbook of the Department, just issued as follows:

"Agricultural Engineering and Farm Efficiency," by F. W. Malanaphin.

"Drainage Ditch Clearing," by G. E. Boyer.

"Irrigation and its Cost to the Farmers," by Paul A. Boring and
"Planning on Farms Inadequate," by George M. Warren.

The following progress reports have been received at the Berkeley office:

"Duty of Water in San Diego County, California," by G. A. Taylor.
"Duty of Water in San Fernando Valley, California," by Harry P. Boring.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives.

The second part of the report describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a detailed description of the data collection process, the statistical methods used for data analysis, and the criteria used for selecting the sample.

The third part of the report presents the results of the study. This includes a detailed description of the findings, a discussion of the implications of the results, and a comparison of the results with previous studies.

The fourth part of the report discusses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research. This includes a discussion of the potential biases of the study and the need for further research to confirm the findings.

The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This includes a summary of the main findings of the study and a final statement on the importance of the research.

The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

The seventh part of the report is an appendix. This includes a list of all the data collected during the study, as well as a list of all the statistical tests used.

The eighth part of the report is a list of figures. This includes a list of all the figures used in the study, including graphs, tables, and other visual aids.

The ninth part of the report is a list of tables. This includes a list of all the tables used in the study, including data tables, summary tables, and other tables.

The tenth part of the report is a list of footnotes. This includes a list of all the footnotes used in the study, including footnotes to the text, footnotes to the figures, and footnotes to the tables.